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Reading Room

PACIFIC
Theological Seminary

RECREANT.

Lord, hearken! What am I
  To dare to seek thy face,
When beaten in the fight,
  And laggard in the race?

What I have done is done. I did not pray
In doubt and darkness for a guiding ray—
The light shone full upon the field that day
I cast my sword away.

* * * * *

This, this I would implore—
  Not pardon, Lord,—
Only another chance—another sword!

—Grace Duffield Goodwin.

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A GREAT PROFIT-SHARING PLAN.

One of the most widely discussed matters of public interest of late has been the great profit-sharing plan announced by the Ford Automobile Company of Detroit. The newspapers of the east have had much comment on it, and the working of it during the year will be watched with wide-spread interest. Mr. Edison has given it hearty approval, saying concerning it:

"This scheme of Mr. Ford's will do a world of good. It has been made possible through the exercise of the highest efficiency, coupled with machinery. When we use machines instead of humans to a still greater extent than today, and have a single piece of apparatus which will do the work of, say, 250 men, then employees will enjoy real benefits. This condition is true to a great extent in the Ford factory in Detroit now. It is a case where scientific management has rolled up enormous profits because the article is manufactured very cheaply. Mr. Ford struck the right chord a few months ago when, having found ways to reduce the cost of production $60 a car, he reduced the retail price of the car that much. Then he found ways to reduce the cost of manufacture still lower, and this time he decided that the men who make the profits possible should reap the benefit. Mr. Ford is in a better position to try the profit distribution plan than any other manufacturer in the country."

Mr. Cozzens, the treasurer of the company, admits that the new policy is based wholly on theory, and says concerning it:

"We do not know just how it will work out or what our attitude regarding it will be at the end of the present year of initial experiment. Experience will determine whether we will increase the minimum wage or lower it."

However, in recognition of the fact that the motor company is indebted to its employees to considerable extent for its success, an experiment, in its magnitude, such as this country has never yet known has been undertaken. Mr. Cozzens says:

"We are going on the principle that our business never could have been built up without the skilled, intelligent, careful work performed by our employees. If they have been responsible to a considerable degree for the success of the company it is only right that they should share in its prosperity, and if such prosperity is of unusual extent that they should share to an unusual extent."

It is evident also that the Ford Company believes that it will be advantaged to some extent, though of course not reimbursed, by an increased working efficiency. Mr. Cozzens has said as to this:

"No man who is in want or in constant debt can do the best work that is in him. They are under a nervous strain whether they admit it or not.

"In many cases increase of standard wages has not kept up with increase in cost of food, housing, and general living expenses."

Nearly one-half of the 375,000 automobiles manufactured in the United States last year were made by the Ford Company, and by a reduction of sixty dollars in the price at the beginning of the year the buying public saved about ten million dollars. Nevertheless the profits of the company were twenty-five million dollars on a capital of two million. For several years wages about twenty-five per cent higher than those paid by other manufacturers have been paid. Last year no one working in the factory at the most ordinary work received less than $2.34 a day, except some girls employed for very light work at $12.50 a week. At the beginning of this year the working hours were cut from nine to eight a day, and though this means to the company a loss of fifteen thousand hours a day, four or five thousand new men are to be taken on, and a wage paid which will add $2.66 a day to the earnings of every five dollar a day man, and a proportionate amount to every worker from the lowest to the highest.

Some persons already have denominated Mr. Ford's scheme as utopian. But he not only confidently expects to carry it out, but to lower before the close of the year the price of his machines thirty dollars or more.

Mr. Ford, who owns fifty-eight per cent of the stock of the Ford Motor Company, doesn't care to run his business simply to pile up a great fortune. He has been quoted as saying:

"Our policy is simply to help some 20,000 or 30,000 people to be happy and contented; to earn wages that will to carry out the scheme he has stated that it was not born ends meet. It is our policy to do this rather than make a few millionaires."

With respect to declarations that he would not be able to carry out the scheme he hasstated that it was not born in a moment, but has been carefully thought out. He has said further:

"For my part, I don't expect to leave much of a fortune when I get through. I believe if a man really wants to do a little good he can accomplish a lot more with his money while he is alive than by willing it so that other people will cut it up for him after he is gone."

To a New York reporter he remarked:

I wish you would lay stress on the fact that it is not higher wages we are going to pay our employes, but profits. We have estimated that we shall be able to distribute a certain amount this year, and we have figured that the best means of apportioning this out is with the regular pay envelopes, instead of in a lump sum at the end of the year."

Being asked whether he was a socialist, Mr. Ford replied:

"I am not sure that I really know anything about socialism. I understand it as a doctrine which is popular among

those who want to share other people's money without doing any work. I don't believe socialism appeals to me; nor, I may say, do I regard our profit-distribution scheme as socialistic.

"We do not expect to pay anybody anything who does not work. And we can tell here when a man shirks. I could myself go out into the shops today and make any piece of a car, and I know when a man is not doing his proper share."

It is too early to tell what effect this gigantic and magnificent enterprise will have on other automobile factories and on other industries; and what will be its effect as to the profit-sharing idea in general. The New York Post says editorially:

"In the past day or two, profit-sharing has been discussed by thousands of persons who until then had never so much as heard of the term. Among them are probably many employees who are thinking of it, if not as a practical probability, at least as something more than a mere academic fad. Some of these may go so far as to inquire into the history of the subject in France, in England, in Germany, in this country, and look up books or Government reports relating to it. In short, the idea of profit-sharing has received a tremendous advertisement, and there is no telling but that this will yield substantial and important results.

"But while the mere stirring up of interest is calculated to promote the spread of the profit-sharing idea, there is much in the particular exemplification that is calculated to have the opposite effect. Anything comparable to the bounties which are to be given by the Ford Company is so obviously out of the question in general as to give fresh point to one of the standard objections raised against the profit-sharing plan."

A writer in a recent number of the Economic Review, who is thoroughly friendly to profit-sharing, is quoted as pointing out an unsatisfactory feature of these plans, set forth by opponents:

"They would, if generally adopted, introduce a great inequality in the remuneration of one and the same grade of labor. The inequality, in fact, would be exactly proportioned to the inequality of the realized profits of the various firms employing that grade of labor. . . . Now, inequality of remuneration is very soon felt to be insecurity, since the weekly wage comes to be taken as a minimum, and the standard remuneration (i. e., the sum which a man will complain of if he does not get) is the wage plus the average share of profit in the industry. For this reason the trade unions are not as unreasonable as they might appear to be when they choose to work for a rise of wages throughout the industry rather than for a state of things in which each firm should give its employees a share of the profits."

Mr. Taylor of England, an ardent advocate of profit-sharing, and who has practiced it for thirty years, has distributed only about twenty-five dollars a year to each worker; and the average amount thus falling to each worker in the profit-sharing enterprises in the United Kingdom has made an addition to their wages of only five and a half per cent.

Such an exceptional advance as that of the Ford Company introduces an entirely new factor. What the disturbances will be only time can tell. Not only the entire country, but the entire world will follow its out-workings with intense interest.

If it can be shown that profit-sharing can be carried on with larger additions to wages than heretofore it will bring to its support many of the workers not yet favoring it and will give it great impetus among the working people. To what extent profit-sharing would even then be generally adopted depends on what the workers will regard as their share of the profits of industry.

This much may be asserted confidently today by all who are able to read the signs of the times: Some plan is going to be devised in the not distant future to give to the workers of the world a larger share of the profits of industry than they have been getting or are now getting. The present writer wonders how far toward socialism the world will go in the next half century. To what extent will profit-sharing or co-operation stay the trend in this direction? So many look for such remarkable things under socialism that nothing perhaps in a profit-sharing or in a co-operative system that is possible would satisfy them. However, it should not be forgotten that at the best a distribution equally of the profits of all our industries at the present period for any one year would give each family of four persons not more than fourteen hundred dollars a year, after productivity were increased to full capacity and all possible waste eliminated. So statisticians and economists have figured. Only visionaries claim that everybody would have on such a distributive plan what a fortunate few now have—or that we all could float around in fine limousines and take annual trips to Europe or around the world. Or even far less than that, that the large majority would be able to live on the plane on which persons live now who are in average circumstances.

We are not declaring here whether such a distribution would be fair or unfair, wise ar unwise; we are merely stating what it would be—a great leveling down, as well as a leveling up. There are those of course who declare that it would be best to have the level.

THE STUDENT VOLUNTEER CONVENTION.

The convention in Kansas City of the Student Volunteer Movement of the United States and Canada was a great affair. There were 5031 accredited delegates, of whom 279 were foreign mission secretaries, 53 editors of religious newspapers, 365 special delegates, 350 laymen, and the remaining number were students and professors. There was a native of Madras, India, present. One man was from Iceland. There were 160 Chinese present.

The delegates in attendance represented 755 different institutions.

More than 300 additional recruits were added to the Volunteer Missionary roll.

During the four years since the Rochester convention 1,466 additional volunteers have sailed, making a total of 5,882 that have gone to mission fields. This total is divided as follows: Africa, 638; Arabia, 26; Central America, 40; China, 1,739; India, Burma, Ceylon, 743; Japan, Korea, 1,133; Europe, 28; Mexico, 168; Oceania, 67; Persia, 51; Philippines, 163; Siam, Laos, etc., 104; Turkish Empire, 221; South America, 359; West Indies, 177; other countries, 225.

Writing of the management of the convention the editor of the St. Louis Christian Advocate says:

"It was unique, statesmanlike. No applause during the entire convention, not even for Bryan. The intention was that this emotion should express itself in service, not hand-clapping. No admission during a prayer, an exposition or speech. Admission at any time only by ticket, and it was impossible for the public to secure tickets. No one could find out who was to be on the program at the next meeting, for no announcements whatever were given out until the speaker stood on his feet. All wanted to hear the best, and to be sure of it, they had to hear it all. So far as the writer knows, there was not a solitary deviation from any rule of the convention at any time. None of the 8000 present at every meeting thought of leaving until the convention was formally dismissed. And the uniform rule was to stand in silent prayer a moment after the benediction, and the very shadow of the lights seemed a noise in the midst of the many silences of the convention. Sing? Yes, they sang. No clap-trap music, not even the word hallelujah, to say nothing about tramp, occurred in any of the songs. It was the singing of the solid hymns of Zion. The Student Volunteer Quartette furnished all the special music, and they were a vital part of the convention."

John R. Mott, Robert E. Speer, Harlan P. Beach, Sherwood Eddy, Dr. Horton of London, Dr. Zwemer of Cairo, Egypt, Dr. Henderson, Shailer Matthews, Dr. Watson, Bishop Kilsolving, J. Campbell White, W. J. Bryan, Dr. McDonald of Toronto, President Douglas Mackenzie of Hartford Seminary, Dr. Barton of the American Board, and many others of equal standing made up the list of speakers.

A CRISIS IN THE ANGLICAN CHURCH.

The situation in the Church of England is considered the gravest since Tractarian times. The cause of the threatened schism is as extraordinary as it was unexpected The Moslem faith had been advancing rapidly in East Africa, and, to stem its advance, various Christian sects combined and held a meeting in the little town of Kikuyu in June. The sixty missionaries who assembled could have had no idea of the storm of controversy and heated feeling that would be engendered. Their object was merely to consider how the denominational missions, working in the same field, could act jointly so as to present the solid front of Christianity to Mohammedanism.

The conference was eminently successful and fraternal feeling was so strong that at the close a united communion was held, the Bishops of Uganda and Mombassa officiating.

It was the admission of the Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, and others to the communion administered by Anglican Bishops according to the order of the Anglican prayer book, which excited the fierce disapproval of a portion of the church. The Bishop of Zanzibar openly accused the Bishops of Mambassa and Uganda of heresy and sought to impeach them, demanding a formal condemnation by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Then begun what has been called "the hurly-burly of the Bishops," and a flood of letters to the papers. The discussion quickly widened until now it embraces the whole subject of Christian unity. It is the general sense that the decision on the Bishop of Zanzibar's action may affect far deeper religious and ecclesiastical interests than those of the African mission field.

In a striking letter to the press, Dean Hensley Henson, Canon of Westminster Abbey, says that the appeal now is to the English people on the question as to whether the English Church shall remain Protestant or become Roman Catholic.

Lord Halifax, one of the leaders of the High Church wing, while admitting the gravity of the situation in a letter to The Times, says:

"I pray to God that the controversy may not occasion a schism which shall rend the Church in two. The dangers are only too obvious and can hardly be exaggerated. They involve consequences, affecting not only the Church of England, but the whole of Christendom."

Writing to The Times the Bishop of Oxford says he doubts if the cohesion of the Church of England was ever more seriously threatened than now, and adds:

"The reason for this is that three sections of the Church are pursuing their own principles to a point where they become really intolerable to the main body."

He concludes that unless the great body of the Anglican Church can again speedily arrive at some statement of principles, such as will avail to pull it together again, it will go on the certain way toward destruction. . .

The Archbishop of York in his New Year's letter to his diocese, says that unless the issues raised by the Kikuyu affair be wisely handled they will set back the course of Christian unity if only by endangering the unity of the Anglican Church.

A SUNDAY LAW IN NINETEEN-FOURTEEN.

This is the war cry of the Weekly Rest Day League, which has been in full charge of the movement for a Sunday law in California for the past six years. It required fifteen years of agitation under the leadership of the Anti-Saloon League with a strong force of workers before any state legislation was enacted. Public sentiment against the saloon is far more intense than it is in favor of Sabbath restrictions. Yet the preservation of the American Sabbath is fundamental to the very life of both Church and State.

No reform is more vital to the public welfare at this time. A Sunday law is needed to protect our American institutions on this coast before the European immigration begins to pour through the Panama canal, lest we have the Continental Sunday established here. Then we should be able to display the American Sabbath to our visitors from the ends of the earth at the the Panama Exposition. Under prevailing conditions every Lord's Day they will behold 2100 saloons surrounding the Fair buildings doing the biggest business of the week, besides stores, shops and labor in full operation It will prove a calamity to the state. Eastern people will say, if this be California then we will shake the dust off our feet and return with our families to a Sabbath observing state.

The Weekly Rest Day League is under the direction of a Central Committee for northern California and a similar committee for the southern part of the state. Sixteen men representing eight leading denominations, Baptist, Christian, Congregational, Friends, Methodist, Methodist South, Presbyterian and United Brethren, constitute these committees. Other denominations are co-operating by opening their pulpits for the preservation of the cause. Superintendent G. L. Tufts, who was instrumental in getting a splendid Sunday law through the legislature of Idaho, is the active field agent. This organization has stood alone fighting for a Sunday law at the legislature of California, except the co-operation of labor unions, and in drafting bills

for a direct vote of the people at the polls. If all will respond to the war cry of the Weekly Rest Day League and rally to its standard, a splendid Sunday rest law can be enacted within the next ten months. But it will require a united effort under one leadership. The League has been indorsed by the various church bodies and should have the hearty support of all the friends of a Sunday law.

A SALOONLESS NATION.

Memorial To The President And Congress.

The committee authorized at the recent great Anti-Saloon Convention at Columbus addressed the President and Congress as follows:

The subscribers hereto comprise a special committee of the "Committee of One Thousand," authorized by the National Convention of the Anti-Saloon League of the United States, at Columbus, Ohio, November 10-13, 1913. That committee was charged to memoralize the Executive and the Congress of the United States to the end that the people of the several States, by the Constitutional method, may be given the right to consider an amendment to the Constitution providing for the prohibition of those forms of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors that are named in the draft of said proposed amendment as herewith submitted.

Taught to hold fast to the patriotic principles of the Declaration of Independence, we believe that, whenever any form of government becomes dstructive in any manifest measure of the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, it is the right of the people to alter" that government to "such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness," and that such right should not be withheld from the people when asked for by any formidable number of citizens and their representatives.

Already over forty-seven million of our people by their majorities have placed themselves under local-option statutes and State constitutional provisions prohibiting traffic in intoxicating beverages; but their experiences lead them strongly to the conviction that they need for their fullest protection the co-operation of the sovereign power of the nation to make such commerce contraband as to our whole country and our advancing civilization. There should be no room left anywhere in the Union for a "squatter sovereignty" claim by the liquor traffic—a traffic that now rests under the ban of adverse ballots cast by nine million voters in the forty-eight States of the Union.

We believe, also, with the Supreme Court of the United States, that "an appalling array of misery, pauperism, and crime have their origin in the use and abuse of ardent spirits"; that the "statistics of every State show a greater amount of crime and misery attributable to the use of ardent spirits, obtained at these retail liquor saloons, than to any other source"; that "there is no inherent right in the citizen to sell intoxicating liquors at retail; it is not a privilege of a citizen of the State or of the United States"; that "the right to manufacture and sell intoxicating liquors does not inhere in citizenship"; and that, "if a loss of revenue should accrue to the United States from a diminished consumption of ardent spirits, she would be a gainer a thousand-fold in the health, wealth, and happiness of her people."

Therefore, and because the national platform of the Democratic party, adopted at Baltimore, Maryland, July 2, 1912, declares for "the conservation and the development...of the natural resources of the country," we believe that "men, women, and children" should be included with forests, sources of water supply, arable and mineral lands, and navigable streams, as proper objects of national protection "to prevent their being wasted or absorbed by special or privileged interests," such as the extant organized, government co-partnered liquor trust of these United States.

That broadly humane platform further advocates "the union and strengthening of the various governmental agencies relating to pure foods, quarantine, vital statistics, and human health" to the end of "the conservation of human life and efficiency"; which encourages us to believe that you, as the head of the dominant and responsible party now governing in national affairs, will sympathize and co-operate in our endeavors to abolish the traffic in destructive intoxicating liquors, effectually quarantining against their importation and transportation, reducing the vital statistics of untimely human deaths by reason of alcoholic inducements thereto, and so enlarging and strengthening the agencies for "the conservation of human life and efficiency."

In that platform it is further firmly declared that "we insist upon the full exercise of all the powers of the Government....to protect the people from injustice at the hands of those who seek to make the Government a private asset in business," and that "there is no twilight zone between the Nation and the State in which exploiting interests can take refuge from both." We do not presume that a great party, become popular and triumphant through the profession of such principles, would limit them only to protecting the people from injustices practiced against property —money and physical products, for example—and ignore the strong and pathetic appeals of millions of the people for as full protection of themselves and their posterity from the record-breaking injustices, extortions, and civic and social crimes of the liquor traffic, as "the full exercise of all the powers of the Government" can afford.

It is one of the boasts, as well as one of the trusted bulwarks of the liquor traffic, that "Uncle Sam is our partner," meaning that the National Government is the real sponsor for the flagitious traffic and an inseparable profit-sharer with those who gather inordinate gains by subtilly poisoning and utterly debauching so many millions of our fellow citizens. We urge that the people should be given the right they never have as yet been permitted to use—the right to determine peacefully and constitutionally whether their National Government shall continue to be an ally of this degenerating traffic and be advertised as a "private asset" in the business of those who rejoice in a drunken nation.

The 1912 platform of the party in power repeats a declaration of the prior platform of 1908, that "if the laws appear to work economical, social, political injustice, it is our duty to change them." Our conviction of duty in that respect is to seek the early effectual prohibition of the manufacture and commerce in intoxicating liquors under the sanction and protection of existing laws, National and State, because of their historic and practically inevitable results in widespread "economical, social, or political injustice." Arguments to prove such results would fatigue patience and insult the common intelligence.

Wherefore, it is our petition, and our hope authorized by the acknowledged broadness of your humanity, the rigid-

ness of your devotion to justice, the clarity of your views of moral and civic righteousness, and the forward-pointing standard of your patriotism, that you will employ in this grave matter your constitutional prerogative to "from time to time give to the Congress information of the State and of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as you shall judge necessary and expedient.

The party which you have the honor to lead and illustrate offers its platform of 1912 as the pledge of justice to the people, and upon that pledge we plant our appeal for the right to have this most vital issue passed upon by the people and their legislatures throughout the States, and at the earliest practicable opportunity.

Assuring you that if we did not believe, after long experience with the study of conditions produced throughout the Union, and still extant over large areas of it, by the liquor traffic, that the highest and most urgent interests of the people in general demand the granting of a referendum such as we are urging, we would not present ourselves and our cause to your consideration, we beg to be, with sentiments of sincerest esteem, your Excellency's obedient servants.

THE BATTLE FOR A SALOONLESS NATION.

The last National Endeavor convention sounded the slogan, "A Saloonless Nation in 1920," to which Anti-Saloon League and Prohibition Party and Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the International Reform Bureau and scores of other organizations have rallied as a common cause. The proposed amendment is as follows: "The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation, importation or exportation for sale of beverages or food containing alcohol is forever prohibited in the United States and in all territory under their jurisdiction." Last week Mr. Henry N. Fringle for a dozen years secretary of the Maine Civic League and now assistant superintendent of the International Reform Bureau gave out a "Brief of the Argument for National Prohibition by Amendment of the Constitution," from which we make the following extract:

"Alcohol, as used in various forms of beverages, is scientifically proven to be physically injurious to millions of people and ruinous to tens of thousands; the resulting pauperism, insanity and crime imposes extra costs on all tax payers. As this beverage traffic is in no sense a necessity, the logical way to handle it is to destroy it. This traffic is promoted by such great power and capital that the nation for self-preservation should participate in this reform. Towns and states, unaided by the national government, have made a good beginning; but alone they are powerless to overthrow this traffic, with its enormous capitalization and thorough organization. "Let the people of the nation", said Senator Morris Sheppard, "insert in the national constitution, the source of the nation's life, a clause prohibiting an evil that will otherwise prove to be the source of the nation's death" The magnitude of the evil, the unchangeableness of the decision to abate it and the permanency of the reform all counsel that the proposed enactment should be in the federal constitution, which is the people's law, and not alone in the federal statutes, which are the politicians' laws. In the latter case, it can be repealed at any time by 266 Congressmen and the lobby; in the former, it is subject only to the will of ninety million citizens. Inferior issues have been put in the federal constitution by amendment; such as quartering soldiers in private homes, or the search of homes or persons without a warrant. Not more than three of the fifteen amendments of the federal constitution relate to an issue so important as the amendment last proposed. The amendment proposes not different but more thorough action than is now common. The sale of intoxicants for beverage purposes is now entirely prohibited in nine states and partially in all but three others except Nevada. The federal government already prohibits the liquor traffic in Indian reservation, forts, the navy, the national Capital, soldiers homes and some other areas. In this year 1914, 55 per cent of the people and 71 per cent of the area of our country are under local, county, state or federal regulations, prohibiting the beverage liquor traffic. These ordinances and laws are grounded on the decision of the United States Supreme Court that there is no inherent right in a citizen to sell intoxicating liquor by retail. It is not a privilege of a citizen of a state or of a citizen of the United States."

The propriety of the amendment is equalled by the probability of its ultimate passage. Federal laws now discriminate against intoxicants in three ways: (1) the manufacturers and dealers are specially taxed, on the principle of "putting our taxes on the backs of our vices," with the danger that the latter will come to be regarded as beasts of burden too useful to be slain; (2) liquors entrusted to common carriers for transportation must bear the true name of the consignee, and a list of the contents of each package must be legibly inscribed on the outside of the same; (3) such packages by the enactment of the interstate liquor-bill last spring are deprived of federal protection and are now subject entirely to the laws of the State into which they are shipped.

CONGRESS AND MORAL MEASURES.

What Will Congress Do In 1914?

Congress has resumed business after its well-earned holiday recess, with an unusually favorable opportunity for moral measures because tariff and currency are disposed of, and the third industrial task, the solution of the trust problem, is receiving powerful aid in advance from the surrender of the enemy's strongholds, beginning with dissolution of telephone and telegraph merger and the withdrawal of Morgan and Baker from interlocking directorates. It looks like capture of Porto Rico without a fight. This situation leaves no excuse for sidetracking the great moral measures pending, which, in the light of history, are the most important.

A mass meeting was held yesterday under auspices of the International Reform Bureau, with co-operation of many organizations of women, in support of the Kenyon "red light" injunction act for the suppression of the brothels of Washington by injunction, which has right of way, having recently passed the Senate a second time, and having a record of approval by District House Committee in previous Congress, where it failed to pass only by an inch, being scheduled for a midnight vote on the last day and crowded out by unforeseen complications on appropriation bills. Meantime this law has received almost unprecedented endorsement by its adoption in the 1913 sessions of ten State legislatures, which was due to its proved efficiency for three

years previous in Iowa and Nebraska. When it had been in operation only eight months in Des Moines, its champion, Mayor Hanna, was elected by only 16 majority, but after two years more of enforcement his majority was above six thousand. The police records of that city show only one fourth as many complaints of the social evil invading the "residence districts" in the year following the enactment of the law as in the years previous. The Vice Commission of Chicago and Minneapolis both sent secret agents to find the real effects of the law in Des Moines, where it has had longest trial, and both reported that it had reduced the social evil to a minimum. The card record of prostitutes leaving St. Louis for other cities during 1913 showed not one going to Iowa. Reenforced by these arguments the Kenyon act can not fail in the U. S. House of Representatives if Christian citizens swiftly express public sentiment by petitions, letters and telegrams in favor of this greatly needed clean up of the national Capital, which should be of interest to all American citizens not only because it is the Capital but also because some of the young people of every Congressional district reside there as government employees, now subject to unusual temptations from vice markets as open as any other business though violating half a dozen laws daily. The new law is needed to punish landlords as well as tenants and to make suppression permanent by the "perpetual injunction."

Washington, D. C., Jan. 12, 1914.

IMPORTANT CENTENARIES IN THE YEAR NINETEEN FOURTEEN.

The year 1814 was a wonderful and eventful year in the history of the world.

July 25th of that year marked the first successful working of a locomotive. On that date the first successful engine to carry a load upon the rails made its maiden trip at Killingworth colliery, West Moor, England. At last a substitute for horsepower traction was found and a new era in transportation had its birth.

The inventor, George Stephenson, was only thirty-three years old when he effected his crowning achievement. An odd picture his first locomotive, the Blucher, would present to our eyes today, and it made so much noise by the escapement of steam that the officers of the law demanded that its inventor abate the nuisance.

It had smooth wheels, which inventors at that time considered impracticable. They maintained that only wheels with rough surfaces would adhere to the track. On its trial trip the Blucher successfully drew a load of thirty tons. This was hauled in eight carriages, up an incline. The result was not much of an economic triumph over horsepower, for the speed attained was not beyond that of a horse's walk, and steam and horsepower were equal in point of cost.

In August will come the one hundredth anniversary of the burning of the Capitol and the White House at Washington. This was during our second war with Great Britain, the mother country. At the time of the invasion of Washington by the enemy the Capitol was still unfinished. Only the two wings of the original structure were standing, and they were connected by a temporary bridge made of rough boards, spanning the foundation of the rotunda. As the British soldiers approached they fired several volleys into the windows and the regiment marched into the hall of the House of Representatives, now Statuary Hall, and also into the Senate chamber, now the Supreme Court of the United States.

They discharged army rockets through the roof of each of the two legislative chambers strewn with valuable papers, wing, tore away the connecting bridge, and left the floors taken from the Congressional Library. Then they set fire to the building; but a reavy rainstorm bursting forth within an hour, succeeded in extinguishing the flames before the walls were badly damaged.

After these mauraders had finished their pillage of the Capitol, they marched on to the White House, where Mrs. "Dolly" Madison, forewarned of their approach, ripped the canvas of the famous Andrews portrait of Washington from its frame with her hairpin. Taking this and some valuable state archives with her, she was driven into the country, where she remained until the enemy had retired.

April 11 will mark the centennial of Napoleon's abdication. As his struggle against the allies had become hopeless, his trusted officers had deserted and betrayed him. He was forced to abdicate and resign his imperial throne April 11, 1814. The ancient house of the Bourbons was reinstated in the person of LouisXVIII.

A memorable day in the annals of typography—that of the first perfected steam-printing machine was November 28, 1814. Konig, the inventer, who first contrived a working press of this character on this date in 1814, made his successful trial by printing 1,800 copies of the London Times, within an hour. His device was the immediate forerunner of the machine later perfected for printing on both sides of the sheet.

The centenary of the writing of the Star Spangled Banner occurs on September 13. Francis Scott Key, going into Maryland to secure the release of a friend taken by the British, witnessed the battle of Fort McHenry and while the battle was raging wrote that immortal song. Baltimore is at work on its plans to make the centenary of "The Star-Spangled Banner" a national event of 1914 and to group around it notable celebrations of patriotism and peace. The successful defence of Baltimore at North Point and Fort McHenry comprised the final battles which preceded the Treaty of Ghent, and those will be emphasized. The range of the celebration will include Washington, Annapolis, Frederick, and the whole Chesapeake Bay, with the main programme and the climax in Baltimore. The National Star-Spangled Banner Centennial Commission has been incorporated.

Among the eminent persons whose centenaries occur this year are the following named:

Edwin M. Stanton, December 19. Stanton was Lincoln's great Secretary of War. Lincoln himself said that he would undertake no important step without first consulting his Secretary of War, whose systematized industry and comprehension of every phase of the crisis, in its political, military, and international aspects, made him the hope of his country during this period of unrest.

He remained Secretary of War after Lincoln was succeeded by Johnson, but the latter removed him. And it was because the Senate reinstated Stanton that there began the quarrel culminating in Johnson's impeachment. Stanton remained in office while this entire dispute was in progress, but resigned as soon as Johnson was acquitted. Later he was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court, but died

four days after his confirmation.

April 15 marks the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Lothrop Motley, author of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic." Also minister to Austria and Great Britain.

John Frederick Faber, the well-known English hymn writer was born on the 28th of June, 1814.

Charles Reade, the great novelist and playwright on the 8th of June.

THE BEGINNING.

Nothing more beautiful is to be found on the pages of literature than the following by Rabindranath Tagore, the Bengal poet who received one of the Nobel prizes last year: "Where have I come from, where did you pick me up?" the baby asked its mother.

She answered half crying, half laughing, and clasping the baby to her breast—

"You were hidden in my heart as its desire, my darling.

You were in the dolls of my childhood's games; and when with clay I made the image of my god every morning, I made and unmade you then.

You were enshrined with our household deity, in his worship I worshiped you.

In all my hopes and my loves, in my life, in the life of my mother you have lived.

In the lap of the deathless Spirit who rules our home you have been nursed for ages.

When in girlhood my heart was opening its petals, you hovered as a fragrance about it.

Your tender softness bloomed in my youthful limbs, like a glow in the sky before the sunrise.

Heaven's first darling, twin-born with the morning light, you have floated down the stream of the world's life, and at last you have stranded on my heart.

As I gaze on your face, mystery overwhelms me; you who belong to all have become mine.

For fear of losing you I hold you tight to my breast. What magic has snared the world's treasure in these slender arms of mine?"

MID-WINTER MEETING OF MOUNT HERMON FEDERATE SCHOOL OF MISSIONS.

The mid-winter meeting of the Mount Hermon Federate School of Missions will be held in the First Baptist Church, Oakland, on Friday, February 6th. Forenoon and afternoon sessions. In the forenoon, Mrs. Paul Raymond, author of the interdenominational text-book, "The King's Business," will speak. Other speakers will be Prof. Nash of the Theological Seminary, and Rev. Geo. Blair, manager for Mount Hermon.

Lunch will be served at noon at twenty-five cents. During the noon hour, Mrs. N. E. Gallaway, president of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions, will conduct the Round Table, a feature that was much enjoyed last year.

At the beginning of the afternoon session, there will be an organ recital by Mrs. Martha Dukes Parker. Mrs. Arthur Pond will read "When Hannah War Eight Y'ar Old." Mrs. Cockroft will give a review of the book, "God's Melting Pot." Other speakers of the afternoon will be Rev. William Keeney Towner, Miss May Bentley, and Miss Elizabeth B. Vermilye, recording secretary of the Council of Women for Home Missions. The decorations will be in charge of Mrs. Foshay Walker. MARY E. BAMFORD,

Press Sec'y Mt. Hermon Federate School of Missions.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

Pacific Theological Seminary has 34 volumes of the Church Hymnary which it would be glad to contribute to any church needing them. Although the books have had considerable use they are still of some value.

The Rev. Dr. Aked is to preach the sermon at the dedicatory services of the new edifice of the First Congregational Church of Riverside next Sunday. In the morning Rabbi Meyer will speak in place of Dr. Aked and in the evening the Rev. Bradford Leavitt.

The Rev. Charles E. Chase, who was in the Congregational ministry in Oregon, Washington and California for several years, will give a paper at the meeting of the Congregational ministers of San Francisco next Monday. Mr. Chase has been engaged in newspaper work for the last half dozen years. His subject next Monday will be "The Moral Importance of Good Taste in Literature."

SECRETARY TENNEY RESIGNS.

The Rev. Dr. H. M. Tenney has resigned from the Pacific Coast Secretaryship of the American Board, and will take the position of secretary of the San Monte Fruit Company at Watsonville. Mr. John Coop, Mrs. Tenney's father, is the president of the company, which operates an extensive fruit packing business at Watsonville. Dr. Tenney will be assistant to the president as well as secretary.

This action on the part of Dr. Tenney has come as a great surprise to his friends hereabouts; and it was not thought of by him until a few weeks ago, when the president of the company, feeling the need for careful, trustworthy assistance, urged his acceptance of the position.

Since his entrance on the work of Pacific Coast Secretary of the American Board in 1903 Dr. Tenney has labored most faithfully and efficiently, and will hand the work on to his successor in excellent condition. Dr. and Mrs. Tenney will be greatly missed in religious circles in San Francisco and the other bay cities.

No action has been taken as yet toward the appointment of Dr. Tenney's successor, his resignation having reached Boston only last Friday by telegram, and more fully by letter early this week.

JOINT MISSIONARY MEETING.

Thursday, February 5th, the joint meeting of the W. H. M. U. of Northern California and the Northern Branch of the W. B. M. P. will be held at the Mission church in San Francisco, corner Nineteenth and Dolores streets. Take Guerrero street car from the Ferry. Sessions begin at 10:30 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. Luncheon served by the ladies of the church. The speakers will be Mr. Galen N. Fisher, National Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in Japan, and Miss Elizabeth B. Vermilye, corresponding secretary of the

Council of Women, who will speak on America's Problems and Home Missions' Solutions.

Among the Churches.

CALIFORNIA.

Redlands.—Eighteen persons united with the church recently. Last Sunday the evening congregation, which has been gaining steadily, was 375, being ten more than the morning congregation the same day.

Lo Jolla.—The annual meeting on January 5th was preceded by the usual supper, to which forty-one members sat down. The treasurer's report showed over $1400 expended, all bills paid, and a balance of over $60 in the bank. The church has met its 1913 apportionment, and starts the year with $20 toward its 1914 benevolences. There has been a net gain of nine in membership, which today stands at 71. Rev. Shelton Bissell was asked to serve as pastor for another twelve months.

Alameda, First.—Mr. Ralph C. Waddell, a student in Pacific Theological Seminary, has taken up the work of religious education director and superintendent of the Sunday-school. On the occasion of the recent annual meeting the Church had an address by the Rev. Dr. Raymond C. Brooks, which was greatly enjoyed. The fine pastoral work of the Rev. C. L. Mears and his interest in all things pertaining to the religious, moral and educational advancement of the city, gives him a strong hold on the people.

Ferndale.—At the January communion service nine people were admitted into fellowship. Six of them were young people, attending high school, and all members of a Sunday-school class taught by a young lady who has been diligent in the Lord's work. This action taken by the class is largely the result of her faithful labor. Seven were admitted on confession and two by letter, the principal of the high school and wife. Rev. Mr. Singer closes his work with the Ferndale church the 28th of this month.

Suisun.—The annual meeting of Suisun Congregational church on January 10th was well attended and was a very enjoyable occasion. The reports from all departments of the church were most gratifying and very encouraging. The finances and benevolences of the church were well sustained and money in all the treasuries to begin the year 1914. The apportionment for 1913 was more than met, and the new and enlarged apportionment for 1914 was cheerfully and unanimously adopted. The one great need is yet unprovided for, but we are still hoping, a new "meeting house."

Woodland.—The Congregational church held its annual meeting last week, at which a full attendance of the members was on hand to hear the report given by the pastor, C. M. Streeter, and to enjoy an evening of intercourse with their fellow church members. In the three and a half years that Mr. Streeter has occupied the church pulpit, the membership has been swelled by 44 additions. Twelve of these came in on one occasion. The congregation now numbers 94 active members. A splendid supper was spread after the meeting had been concluded. All joined in the feast, and in predicting that 1914 will bring good things for the church.

Benicia.—The First Congregational Church held its annual meeting January 13, 1914. Seventy-five sat down to the bountiful dinner. The church has raised in all about $1400, of which $111 was for benevolences, and $130 from the Sunday-school, which has had an average attendance of 55, the largest for nine years. A deficit of $40 in running expenses was raised on the spot. The pastor, Rev. B. St. John, is just entering on the tenth year of his pastorate, the longest but one in the history of the church. Eight have been added to the membersip of the church, six on confession. In spite of reduced numbers and diminished resources, a hopeful spirit animated the meeting, and the church looks forward to a good year in 1914.

Martinez.—Rev. Edmund Owens closed a pastorate of five years on December 21st. As a token of appreciation of his services the church presented him with a purse containing twenty dollars in gold. The following resolutions were pased by the church: "The Congregational Church of Martinez while acceding to the request of Rev. Edmund Owens to release him from the pastorate desires to record its hearty appreciation of his five years of faithful and earnest service among us. We wish also to express our gratitude to Mrs. Owens, who has shared her husband's labors in all things. Her friendly care-taking and thoughtfulness will not soon be forgotten. We extend to them both our cordial good wishes and pray for their abundant prosperity and usefulness in their new field of labor."

San Mateo. — The church has called to the pastorate the Rev. Edmund Owens, formerly of Martinez. He began his labors January 7th. On his first visit to the Sunday-school he was given the Chautauqua salute. A reception was given the pastor and his wife on Friday evening, January 16th. The chairman of the evening was Mr. G. W. Dickie. Mr. Cambridge, Episcopal rector, made a few appropriate remarks on "The Relation of Pastor and People." Mr. Stanley of the M. E. Church spoke on church union. Mr. Stevens of Redwood brought neighborly greetings. Mr. Dickey gave the address of welcome, to which a response was made by the pastor. Several musical numbers were interspersed among the addresses. The ladies of the church served delicious refreshments, after which a large company greeted the pastor and wished him a long, useful and happy pastorate.

ANNUAL MEETING OF FIRST CHURCH OF PASADENA.

The First Church held its annual supper and business meeting January 7th, with the largest attendance in its history. The clerk's report showed 73 additions for the year, 16 of these being by confession. The total membership is 616, a net gain of 45 over last year. The amount raised for current expenses was $10,243, all bills having been paid. The church has met its full apportionment, which sum with many gifts for special objects brings the total amount for benevolences to $4681. It has been gratifying that so large a proportion of the membership have made pledges for both current expenses and benevolences, the duplex envelope system having been a helpful means to this end.

All the organizations were shown to be in a vigorous condition. The Bible school has had a record year, and its present enrollment, including the Home Department and Cradle Roll, is 648. A marked feature is the strength of the adult Bible Class and the Men's Club Class, each numbering over 60 members. The spirit of the school has been fostered by social meetings of the various classes, by the annual banquet in October when each class, seated at its own table, is invited to contribute something, if not more than a class yell, for the occasion; and particularly by the monthly supper and conference of the teachers and officers, when matters pertaining to the good of the school are discussed. There has been a striking increase of missionary interest in the school, as evidenced by the fact that almost every class has adopted some line of missionary work. The last Sunday in the month is missionary Sunday, when the live superintendent of missions presents a speaker on some special feature of interest.

The C. E., Intermediate and Junior C. E. societies also manifest a deep interest along missionary lines, the Juniors alone having supported an orphan in America and one in India.

The Men's Club reported live meetings of wide-awake men, with monthly suppers followed by the members or by special speakers on up-to-date subjects. The men have gained an enviable reputation for efficiency along culinary lines, also, as they plan and execute their own banquets, to which, on occasions, the ladies are invited.

The woman's work has always been a strong feature of the churchlife,the two sister societies working in a unison that almost makes them seem one organization. An attendance of 200 was reported at the monthly luncheons, the attendance being larger than the actual membership of either society. The missionary society has a pledge of $820 for home and foreign work, to be raised by voluntary contributions. Seventy-five subscriptions to missionary magazines were reported. A remarkable occasion was mentioned in the annual report, when several laymen of the church unexpectedly appeared on the program of the day. The Woman's Church Aid typifies the "excellent woman," in "looking well to the ways of her household," by adding improvements in kitchen and dining room, mending carpets or buying new ones, furnishing conveniences throughout the building; supporting the church nursery, where two volunteers each Sunday care for little ones during sermon time; looking after the courtesies of church life by welcoming strangers, cheering the sick, etc.; ready to extend a bountifull hand for the needs of the Bible school and other departments of the church; and dispensing to various charities.

The Church Aid Society may also be said to be the capitalist of the family of organizations. It has handled during the year over $2000 of its own earnings, and for its wise and generous helpfulness to the other organizations of the church, they all rise up and call it blessed.

In December Dr. D. F. Fox entered upon the fifth year of his pastorate, and the church feels that its encouraging condition is due in large measure to the happy relationship between a willing people and a wise, genial, whole-souled pastor who is putting first things first and is earnestly striving to preach and to live the Christ life. L. M. A.

Many a man is so skeptical that he wouldn't believe his own conscience.

SANTA CRUZ.

In spite of the very bad storm Monday evening of last week 170 gathered at the annual meeting. It was a most significant meeting. The reports showed that every department of the church is on the increase. During the year, the average attendance at the morning service for 52 weeks was 258. The average attendance at each evening service, not counting special services, was 162. The average attendance at the prayer meetings for the first three months was 22, for the second three months it was 32. For the third three months it was 35. For the last three months it was 41. The money paid to Congregational benevolences was $700. Other missionary money aggregated $200. The Bible School showed an increase of 40 per cent in average attendance. During the year, 52 united with the church, 28 on confession and 24 by letter. At the close of the business session, Mr. Briggs, the pastor, was asked to retire and when he was escorted back to the chair, he was informed that his salary had been raised $300 a year.

The report of the clerk was of especial interest bringing out that of the present membership of 491, 263 were received on confession of faith. Eighteen of them are Chinese and two are Japanese. Of those received by letter 90 were Congregationalists, 34 were Episcopalians, 9 Christian, 5 Lutherans, 4 Advent Christian, 4 Roman Catholics, 3 Quakers, and on each from nine other denominations.

The deaconesses reported that they had made over 700 calls, all of them calls upon people in sickness or distress

The deacons made thirteen recommendations as to ways of helping the pastor: (1) Show appreciation; (2) Be in prayer for him; (3) Tell him when he has done well; (4) Speak kindly to others about him; (5) Refrain from harsh criticism of him; (6) Receive his reproofs kindly; (7) Attend the services regularly; (8) Don't be jealous when you see him calling upon your neighbor; (9) Pay your pledges promptly; (10) Be at the prayer meeting; (11) Smile and shake hands with him whenever you see him; (12) Pay close attention to what he says ; (13) Pay him what he is worth.

The year was closed with all bills paid and a small balance in the treasury, and during the year expensive repairs were made.

Of all the people nominated both as officers of the Church and as officers of the Corporation, not one declined to serve. In both meetings not a word of ill temper was expressed. In the midst of the business proceedings the assembly paused and had a season of prayer for a friend seriously ill. Few church meetings of this kind are experienced, was the testimony of many who have attended such meetings for years. PACIFI CAH ffivxxdffiysr-o(anugv s 8rQ eneSGQ FIVE It should be added that during the year the chapel on the east side of the city has been freed from debt and the Sunday-school has increased 90 per cent in average attendance.

CALIFORNIA ORIENTAL MISSION.

The Annual Meeting of the California Oriental Mission, auxiliary to the American Missionary Association, will be held on Friday the 30th of January, at 1:30 p m., in the Central Chinese Mission Building, 21 Brenham Place, San Francisco. All churches contributing to the work are entitled to voting delegates in the meeting. Those who have

contributed $25 or over are entitled to nominate life members.

The past year has shown a considerable increase in the amount of work done for Chinese and Japanese, and gifts from the churches have also considerably increased so that the present outlook for the work is very encouraging. All interested are urged to be present.

GEO. W. HINMAN, Secretary.

WASHINGTON.

Tacoma Notes.

First Church, Rev. Frank Dyer, pastor, observed Jan. 8th, as a day of fasting and prayer. Every member fasted one meal. Services were held at various hours during the day and evening to meet the needs of different members. The 2 o'clock meeting was for members of the Women's Societies; the 4 o'clock for children and young people; the 6 o'clock meeting for Sunday School teachers; the evening hour for all. Services were well attended and the spirit of worship and consecration high.

Mr. Dyer left Tacoma on the 13th, to attend the meeting of the directors of the Congregational Home Missionary Society at Chicago. He is the only member of the Board from the state of Washington.

Owing to a new relation of the Tacoma Extension Society to the Washington Congregational Conference, the four Home Missionary churches are rapidly coming to self-support; three this year. All churches are urged to pay not less than $1200 a year salary. A great meeting of the Extension Society is planned for Feb. 12th, each church being allotted a certain number of seats at the dinner, 250 in all. The budget of the Society this year will call for $5000, of which First will raise $4000, the rest by the other four churches.

WASHINGTON.

Seattle, Fairmount.—The annual meeting reports showed expenses of the past year met in full. An increase of $120 was voted for the salary of the pastor, Rev. C. H. Shank.

Seattle, Brighton. — A new hall adjoining the church building was completed recently. It will be used for Sunday-school and social purposes. A new organ has been purchased also. R. D. Nicholls is pastor.

Seattle, University.—Reports at the recent annual meeting showed that 63 persons had been received to membership during the year, and that the list now numbers 462. The receipts and expenditures for current expenses were $7,100. Benevolences, $1,150. An assistant pastor was voted so that Dr. Mason could give more time to work among the University students, among whom he exerts a large influence for good.

Seattle, Plymouth.—The new year opened auspiciously with the reception of 55 new members, making over 900 in the present pastorate. Chorus choir of 65 assumed vestments at Christmas, and gave the "Messiah" twice to crowded houses. Great credit is due to Prof. Judson W. Mather for his splendid leadership in the musical life of the church. At the annual meeting the new Kansas City statement of belief was unanimously adopted by the church together with a new and greatly simplified set of by-laws. Rev. E. A. King began as assistant pastor January 15th. Dr. Van Horn has begun his third annual series of sermons on "Practical Present-Day Theology." Plymouth people show a decided taste for theology.

INLAND EMPIRE NOTES.

By Iorwerth.

The Spokane Congregational Alliance had its meeting this week on Tuesday afternoon. A paper on "Practical Fellowship Among Ourselves," was presented by Rev. J. Edwards. A committee was appointed to arrange an "all-around exchange" on some Sunday in February

Westminster Church, Spokane, had its annual meeting last week. The reports evidenced wholesome growth and interest since the coming of Dr. T. H. Harper. The membership is 750, of which 30 have been received during the last four months. There has been encouraging growth in all the departments of the Sunday school, and the financial budget of $14,000 for the coming year has been practically provided for.

The church at Vera, a suburb of Spokane, reported at the annual meeting an increase of 18 in the membership during last year. They have doubled their subscription toward preaching for this year, and are planning to contribute to all the missionary societies. The church at Lincoln Heights, Spokane's highest addition, is making an heroic effort to erect a church building to cost about $5,000. It is hoped to have it ready for occupancy no later than Easter. The building is greatly needed in the community, and with better equipment the church promises rapid growth. The Vera and Lincoln Heights churches are served by Rev. J. Edwards.

Rev. A. Drahms, formerly of California and Hawaii, is expected to begin work at Medical Lake, on the first Sunday of February.

The church at North Yakima, and the citizens at large, have expressed their appreciation of the services of Rev. E. A. King, on his departure to take up his new work at Plymouth Church, Seattle. His five years of service has been eminently successful. The preaching has been of a high order, and he has been a leader in all the activities of the church; he has been active in all that pertains to civic righteousness, and as state president of the Christian Endeavor Society, he has exercised an influence far beyond his parish. The church has a membership of 316 over Mr. King's ministry. The church is free of debt and will be supplied by a half dozen strong ministers, whereof it is blessed, until a pastor is obtained.

Waldon is a new Whitman county town 40 mlies south of Spokane. It is on the Chicago and Milwaukee railroad where the company has its shops and has a population of one thousand people. The Congregational church is the only one in town, and Rev. William Phillips, has been its pastor for a little over a year. A church building costing $6,000 was dedicated a week ago. Participating in the services on Sunday and Monday were Superintendent W. W. Scudder, General Missionary H. E. Anderson, Dr. Harper of Spokane and others. All expenditures have been provided for within a few hundred dollars, and the church is in splendid condition for aggressive work.

There were 130 present at the annual meeting of the Corbin Park Church, Spokane, and 96 responded to roll

call. Excellent reports were presented by all departments. The apportionment for last year was raised, and it was voted to do so this year. The church voted to raise a budget of $1,400 for home expenses, and covered it all with weekly subscriptions, and declined offer of Home Missionary aid. The new pastor, Rev. Carl H. Veazie, proves himself the right man.

The new church at Odessa,organized from the Presbyterian and M. E. churches, is making splendid progress under the ministry of W. S. Pritchard. All but two of the members of the churches mentioned united with the new. The combined membership of the new church is a little larger than that of the two old ones combined, and the same is true of the congregations. The church adopted by unanimous vote the National Council statement of belief.

Spokane, Wash., Jan. 16, 1914.

WHITMAN COLLEGE NOTES.

The Clement Biddle Penrose Professorship of Latin has been ordered established by the Board of Trustees, with an endowment of $50,000, part of which has been already paid and the balance promised. The professorship bears the name of the late Judge Penrose of Philadelphia.

Prof. Ralph P. Boas, Associate Professor of English, is the author of an article in the English Journal for December, 1913, entitled, "An Introduction to English Literature. It is a very sensible and fresh discussion of the question, how English ought to be taught in high school and college.

The School of Journalism at Columbia University, New York, has thus far awarded only one prize. At commencement last year the Editor of the New York Times, Carr V. Van Anda, offered a prize of fifty dollars for the best piece of reporting done by a member of the graduating class. It was won by Edward F. Mason, a graduate of Whitman College in the class of '08. Mr. Mason is now on the Public Ledger in Philadelphia.

Prof. Walter C. Eells has just been called from the professorship of Mathematics in Whitworth College to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, at a comfortable increase in salary. The appointment takes place immediately, and he will leave for the East with his wife and infant son in a few days. Prof. Eels is a graduate of Whitman College in the class of '08.

The Blalock Professorship of American History has been ordered established by the Trustees of the College. Prof. Lyman, who occupies the professorship, has been appointed to raise the $50,000 necessary for its adequate endowment. Dr. Blalock was a member of the Board of Trustees for a third of a century, and was deeply devoted to the college and its progress. His family and friends feel that his memory will best be perpetuated in the institution with which he was so long and so intimately connected.

OREGON LETTER.

By George H. Himes.

The event of the past week to all who believe in Christian education was the inauguration of Charles Joseph Bushnell, Ph.D., as President of Pacific University, Forest Grove; and especially was this an occasion of unusual importance to all adherents of the Pilgrim faith, because this institution was born amid the most primitive surroundings imaginable sixty-six years ago, and was consecrated by prayer and unusual self-denial on the part of representatives of that faith who had left the homes of their youth, and all the corresponding personal advantages in respect to the comforts of life, and plunged into a wilderness which in that day was practically as remote from the haunts of civilization as any part of the globe. These devoted men had a vision and were seized with a holy desire to lay the foundation of an institution which should be a tremendous factor in the upbuilding of the Kingdom of God on earth in this part of the world. And if pains were taken to trace to their final determination the influences for the uplift of the race which had their origin in this institution during the more than three-score years of its corporate life, it would be found that the prayer of the founders had been in a large degree realized.

Special emphasis should be given to the fine spirit of cooperation manifested by the representatives of the other educational institutions in Oregon, both State and Independent, who had a place upon the program.

The exercises in the forenoon were as follows:

Invocation by Rev. John J. Staub, D.D., of the Sunnyside Congregational Church, Portland.

Music, Vocal Solo, Mrs. Pauline Miller-Chapman.

Symposium: Modern College Administration—(1) The Student and His Work, Prof. N. F. Coleman, A.M., of Reed College, Portland; (2) College Finances, President E. H. Todd, D.D., of the University of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Wash.; (3) College and University Extension, President P. L. Campbell, AB.., of the University of Oregon, Eugene; Benediction, Rev. J. B. Holmes, D.D., of the Christian Church, Forest Grove.

After a luncheon and social hour at Herrick Hall, the academic procession was formed on the college campus in the following order and proceeded to Marsh Hall: Instructors, Professors, Invited Guests, Members of the Board of Trustees, Speakers of the Hour, Rev. L. R. Dyott, D.D., of the First Congregational Church, and President Bushnell.

Hon. B. S. Huntington, A.M., an alumnus of the University of Vermont, a well-known lawyer, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, presided. (Mr. Huntington is a son of the late Rev. C. A. Huntington, who was pastor so long of the First Congregational Church at Eureka, Cal.)

After singing "America," followed with an invocation by Rev. D. V. Poling, D.D., of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, Portland, greetings were extended as follows:

In behalf of the Public Schools of Oregon, Hon. J. A. Churchill, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

In behalf of the State Institutions of Higher Learning, President W. J. Kerr, Sc.D., of the Oregon Agricultural College.

In behalf of the Independent Colleges, Rev. H. M. Crooks, A.B., of Albany College.

In behalf of the Students, Mr. Clinton Ostrander, '15, President of the Student Body.

In behalf of the Alumni, Mrs. F. S. Myers, A.B., '99, President of the Alumni Association.

In behalf of the Faculty, Prof. F. C. Taylor, A.B., of Pacific University.

President Bushnell was then presented by Dr. Dyott, and he delivered the inaugural address, his subject being "Some Modern Demands on Higher Education," which was listened to with marked attention by a large audience.

The exercises closed with a college song by the College Glee Club and benediction by Rev. F. H. Geselbracht, Ph.D., of the First Presbyterian Church, Albany, and all went to Herrick Hall, where President Bushnell had a reception for an hour or more.

Dinner was served in the Congregational Church by the

Brotherhood of the Church, after which, with President Bushnell presiding, the following toasts were offered:

College Trustees, Hon. B. S. Huntington; College Faculties, Prof. W. M. Proctor, A.M., of Pacific University; College Fellowship, President L. W. Riley, D.D., of Baptist College, McMinnville; The Christian College, Dean G. H. Patterson, of Willamette, University, Salem.

The closing exercises in the evening were presided over by Hon. E. W. Haines, a member of the Board of Trustees, and Rev. R. E. Dunlap, D.D., of the Methodist Church, Forest Grove.

President C. S. Nash, D.D., of Pacific Theological Seminary, Berkeley, Cal., gave an address on "Religious Education."

Rev. S. B. L. Penrose, D.D., of Whitman College, gave an address on "Cushing Eells, Pioneer Educator."

Prof. F. T. Chapman and the College Glee Club provided the music for the evening, and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. D. T. Thomas, of the Forest Grove Congregational Church.

Academic costume—caps and gowns—was worn by the speakers and members of the Faculties represented.

Portland, Jan. 18, 1914.

The Home.

HOPE.

If thou art absent there is nought that cheers,
For life without thee hath no promise fair,
And love without thee is a lifelong care—
The certain pledge of agony and tears.

But thou hast magic to assuage my fears,
For thou art strong to battle with despair,
And thou alone canst help a man to bear
The mournful silence of his lonely years.

Stay with me, angel of a better life,
That I shall live when dream is shaped in deed;
Stay till I reap the harvest of the seed
Sown when love's passions and love's fears were rife;
And when I doubt the truth of love's blind creed,
Tell me the end is worthy all the strife.

— Percy Ainsworth.

LIVING WITH HIS FOLKS.

The Experiences Of A Young Wife.

Bess did not meet David's family until the day before the wedding. They had written her nice letters when the engagement was announced and remembered her generously at Christmas. But her first actual opinion was formed when David's mother kissed her on the cheek and told her she was even prettier than her picture. The bridesmaids welcomed David's sister with girlish enthusiasm and rushed her up-stairs to see the presents and the gowns. Meantime David's father shook hands cordially and said he hoped she would make their home her home and feel the same as if she and David were starting housekeeping by themselves.

It was only Bess who felt a foolish, stiff little fear that making their home her home would not be satisfactory and that, after the haze of the honeymoon, she would find David's mother was not the same as her mother.

But the excitement of the wedding and the wonderful trip following temporarily dispelled any such ideas. It was not until they were driving up from the station that Bess turned to him to ask, "David, which of us is to do the ordering and—things like that?"

"Why, mother, I suppose," he answered easily; "it will give you a heap more time for me. You know mother has educated all of us to consider her housekeeping as a pagan worshipper considers his carven image. So, if you don't mind"—he kissed her as they whirled past the line of houses. Bess did mind, but said nothing.

The first night at the big house she found herself keeping back a lump in her throat and trying to answer politely the list of questions her father-in-law put to her. David's mother felt the girl's attitude, for she patted her hair gently and told her son he must see she did not get so tired.

What She Had Pictured.

Something about the great rooms with the solid, old-fashioned furniture repressed Bess. She had looked forward, as do all brides, to some tiny flat or cozy bungalow where she could revel to her heart's content; where she could cook impossible sorts of dishes and make all kinds of mistakes which no one need know about; where the furniture would be of her own choosing, and displayed as only a bride knows how. She had pictured her own linen chest filled with the dainty things she had made; she imagined her china cabinet with its array of pretty gifts. She could have described their living-room as one with an open grate and comfortable chairs large enough for two.

But David's mother stopped buying furniture some twenty years ago. The carved ugly walnut sets, the ponderous black sideboard with its ancient silver cake-basket and water pitcher, the unattractive dark carpets nailed firmly on slightly sagging floors, the heavy window curtains looped stiffly back with bows of white corded ribbon, and the family portraits in ornate frames—all these told Bess that her little boxes of pretties would be better off in the storage.

"I am going to have you take David's old rooms," his mother said as they went upstairs. "I thought you would rather."

Bess nodded wearily. It did not seem to her there was any difference between any of the rooms, and she understood now why David's sister preferred to spend her time in New York.

She looked at the two rooms carefully. The dull green paper, faded with age, was cold and forbidding, and the great four-poster bed, with its cross-stitched counterpane and white, shining shams, seemed to smile at her sarcastically. The marble-topped dresser, the tapestry chairs, the flat notched writing desk, the heavy flowered carpet—every object in sight made her long to sink down on the dark old floor and cry.

"I hope you will be happy with us, my dear," said the older woman, as she watched her daughter-in-law begin to unpack. "I could not bear to have David live away from me, so I asked him to bring you here. David has had his rooms ever since he was a little boy—a very little boy." She shut her eyes as she spoke and Bess knew she was visualizing back to the time when there was no other woman to

whom David owed allegiance. Instinctively, she felt that the subtle, yet ever-present jealousy existing between the wife and the mother had shown itself.

The First Breakfast.

The next morning Bess came down-stairs a few minutes past eight and found her breakfast waiting. David had eaten earlier and gone to the office. His mother mentioned the fact that their breakfast hour was half after seven. Bess knew his mother disapproved of her being late, although it was David who had told her to sleep as long as she could.

"I didn't get up," she began awkwardly, "because I knew you would get breakfast and"——

His mother nodded an acceptance of the explanation. "I don't suppose you are used to being up early," she suggested.

Bess shook her head. Her sunny, indulgent home miles away seemed like a happy dream. She looked at the plain, heavy silver and the old style dishes, and tried to delude herself into being happy.

"I've given word to have your things sent up," said her mother-in-law a little later, passing through the room.

Bess still sat in a maze nibbling her rolls and sipping coffee.

"Are they going in the attic?" she asked.

"There isn't any room down-stairs. You see the house is rather filled up now and unless I took out some of my own——"

"Oh, I wouldn't want you to do that," Bess interrupted, "I only thought it might make it a little more homelike—*I* mean just for David and me, you know—if I could put some of my wedding things in our rooms."

She had thought during the night of taking out the old furniture and putting in her things. At least their two rooms would be a haven to fly to in times of storm. Now she knew that the ponderous furniture was there permanently, that there was to be no such sacrilege as doing over the board floors and putting down fluffy, pretty rugs. It was David's people's home—not David's.

So she put up a few pictures with awkward fingers while her mother-in-law and the old servant watched her. She unpacked her dainty clothes and listened to comments about why they would or would not launder and the length of time to iron. There was one tray of little gingham aprons and house dresses which she had packed with joy. These she locked in a lower drawer of the old chiffonier. She knew from one day spent in the home that there was no place for her in the kitchen.

David laughed at her timidly worded complaint. He gathered her in his arms, man fashion, and told her she was going to have a continuous playtime, that she must not worry about a single thing—his mother was only glad to make her comfortable and happy; she took her in place of the absent sister. But Bess did not smile as he finished. She shut her eyes that he might not see the tears crowding for room. And she knew in her heart there would be no real happiness for either of them until they had created an individual home, however tiny or deficient it might be.

She met his mother's friends, called on them in return and was invited to ponderous dinner parties and afternoon sewing clubs. There were few young people who crossed her path. And she had naturally looked forward to making new friends of her own age who would be welcome in her home. She had made her mother and sister promise to visit her soon, but she found herself writing a rather formal lettre, trying to gracefully withdraw the invitation. She knew that her mother's eyes would spy the trouble before she had been in the house an hour, and she felt a strange, womanly pride in confessing to even her nearest that she was not content.

The Man's Point Of View.

David had his home—and Bess. What more could he have asked? None of the old ties had been severed. Instead, he had torn Bess away from her home to transplant her in his own garden. And he naturally was well satisfied. He only saw a smiling, pretty wife, a bewilderingly lovely Bess, always dressed becomingly, always ready to play or sing for him or to whisper with her own particular accent that she loved him very—very much. He took her to the theatre, to see his friends, downtown for an occasional dinner, with the pride of a newly married man. And Bess never faltered.

But he never knew of the long, dreary days—the days when his mother busied herself from morning to night in the house, always making it clear that Bess could not do things as she wished them done, that she had betttr amuse herself in other ways. Bess had asked to be given regular tasks. And her mother-in-law told her she might dust their own rooms and the parlor and care for the plants. The rest she would rather attend to.

David's father did not grasp the situation either. It was a typical woman's war, waged silently, subtly, endlessly. Yet Bess admired and liked David's mother, and the older woman, in return, knew in her heart that David could not have chosen a better, more charming wife. Still the two women had thrown down the gauntlet, and inside the old-fashioned home there existed a definite atmosphere of lonesome discontent.

The weeks dragged by. Some days Bess would stand at the window for an hour at a time watching to see if the postman would bring her home mail. There were moments when a horrible doubt would attack her—was she tired already of being David's wife?

Occasionally her mother-inlaw went away for the day and Bess was nominally left in charge. But Hannah looked at her as a well-meaning but troublesome young person, and after she made a timid suggestion or two, she would close the kitchen door and creep up-stairs to cry out her unhappiness.

Bess Craved A Home.

She wanted a corner where she could work and watch for David. She wanted to be alone. Instinct told her the time for branching off into a distinct social institution was more than ripe and that these months of enforced idleness, this strained, unnatural forcing of relationships, was inevitably to tell upon their ultimate happiness. And yet David was content. He had never known anything else. Only last night he had looked over at his mother and told her he always enjoyed eating her dinners.

It was strangely grotesque to be disturbed by such a remark. Yet Bess turned white as she heard it. If they had had their own home, by this time she would be able to cook as David liked, she would be able to jingle her keyring and domineer over the meat man. She had been cheated out of it—and by a woman who had served her time, who had had her chance!

Then came the reaction. One day she went to a matinee. She slipped off alone because it was cleaning day and she felt that she was in the way.

Passing out after the performance, she heard a woman

whisper, "That's David Ross's wife—it's terrible the way she lets his mother work!"

That was the final straw. Bess's cheeks seemed on fire. She tramped all the way back rather than board a street car and endure a long, silent ride. "Lets his mother work!"

So this was the report circulating among their friends. This was the injured attitude his mother adopted. "Lets his mother work." When every task she attempted had either been re-done before her yes or watched with merciless criticism.

Bess came into the house swiftly. She ran up-stairs, dragged out a suit-case and began packing. A world of wild thoughts claimed her. She tried telling herself what a devoted husband she had, what a good, comfortable home he had placed her in, what actually kind intentions his mother held for her, and what an extremely probable falsehood was any such report as she had heard But louder than these beat in the wife's refrain of, "I want my own home; I want to work for my husband; I want to be alone with him—alone, alone, alone!"

The Flight.

It was raining out and windy. Bess left a note on the old writing desk and slipped down-stairs. She heard her mother-in-law's calm, strong voice telling Roxsie she must dust Mr. David's rooms again. "You know Mrs. Ross is still inexperienced,' she ended kindly.

But Bess did not notice the kindliness of the tone. She only heard the accusation that she had neglected even the small task allotted to her. And she had said, "Mr. David's rooms"—as yet she had no indiviuality, she was simply a necessary addition for David's happiness.

When she reached the station she opened her bag to find she had not taken the change purse with her. There was a matter of some fifty cents in a small card case. That was all. She sat down on the bench and closed her eyes. It did not seem as if she could go back, humiliated, begging forgiveness for her running away. She would wire her people and tell them to come for her at once. She would wait until they came for her—wait in the women's parlor. Every bone in her body ached, every nerve throbbed and trip-hammer pulses sounded on her forehead.

How long she sat there she did not know. Presently she heard her husband's voice saying, "Bess!' She opened her eyes to see him standing before her, a startled, worried look in his face. He held out his arm. "Come home, Bess."

She remembered shaking her head. "I want to go home," she tried to tell him, choking down the sobs.

"Come home, Bess; we are going to talk things over." Then she knew he half carried her outside and called a cab.

The Building.

Even in view of the little life which was soon to be **theirs, David and Bess left** the big house to begin alone. Bess had hugged that one secret fiercely; that alone had been her very own and no other could share it. She remembered coming back to the dark, dreary house—the "prison' as she had wildly named it in her farewell note. And when she saw the look of genuine worry on their faces and heard them speak to her tenderly, she felt a throb of remorse that she had tried to leave them as she had.

"I want to work for David," she whispered as her mother-in-law held her in her arms; "I want to make mistakes and spoil things—and try again. Didn't you ever? Years ago? For David's father? I want to be alone, to be alone; don't you see——"

The gray head nodded in surrender. "My boy must start for himself," she said, half to herself.

The furniture was unpacked and Bess triumphed in her placing of it. It was a funny little place with queer, three-cornered rooms, but she thought it far preferable to any palace. The gingham aprons were donned and the house dresses showed speedy signs of service. The fire place chairs had comfy cushions in them and the pictures were strewn with reckless taste throughout the apartment.

In the kitchen Bess let herself go unchecked. And David, with stoic endurance, tasted and re-tasted until the day came when David's mother could look at her new daughter and say, as she patted the tiny white clothes waiting their time, "You have made my boy as comfortable as I ever could.

David coming home to find Bess "just all to himself," to find his dinner waiting, to find his own flat filled with things pregnant with associations of only Bess and himself and the tiny one to come, turned to her one night to whisper, "It's a real home, Bess-girl, isn't it."—Ladies World.

For The Children.

HELP ONE ANOTHER.

"Help one another," the dewdrop cried,
Seeing another drop close to its side;
"The warm south wind would dry me away,
And I should be gone ere noon today;
But I'll help you and you help me.
And we'll make a brook and run to the sea."

'Help one another," the maple spray
Said to his fellow leaves one day;
"The sun would whither me here alone,
Long enough ere the day is gone;
But I'll help you and you help me,
And then what a splendid shade there'll be."

"Help one another," a grain of sand
Said to another grain close at hand;
"The wind may carry me over the sea,
And then, oh, what will become of me?
But come, my brother, give me your hand,
We'll build a mountain and then we'll stand."

THE STONE IN THE ROAD.

A long time ago there lived a king who took great delight in teaching his people good habits. "Bad luck comes only to the lazy and careless," said he; "but to the busy workers God gives the good things of this life."

One night he put a large stone in the middle of the road near his palace, and then watched to see what the people who passed that way would do.

Early in the morning a sturdy old farmer named Peter came along, with his heavy oxcart loaded with corn.

"O, these lazy people" he cried, driving his oxen to one side of the road. "Here is this big stone right in the mid-

dle of the road, and nobody will take the trouble to move it."

And he went on his way scolding about the laziness of other people, never thinking of touching the stone himself.

Then came a young soldier, singing a merry song as he walked along; A gay feather was stuck in his hat, and a big sword hung at his side; and he was fond of telling great stories of what he had done in the war. He held his head so high that he did not see the stone but stumbled over it and fell flat into the dust.

This put an end to his merry song; and, as he rose to his feet, he began to storm at the country people.

"Silly drones!" he said, "to have no more sense than to leave a stone like that in the middle of the road!"

Then he passed on, but he did not sing any more.

An hour later there came down the road six merchants with their goods on pack horses, going to the fair that was to be held near the village. When they reached the stone the road was so narrow that they could hardly drive their horses between it and the wall.

"Did anyone ever see the like?" they said. "There is that big stone in the road, and not a man in all the country but that is too lazy to move it!"

And so the stone lay there for three weeks; it was in everybody's way, and yet everybody left it for somebody else to move.

Then the king sent word to all his people to meet together on a certain day near his palace, as he had some thing to tell them.

The day came, and a great crowd of men and women gathered in the road. Old Peter, the farmer, was there; and so were the merchants and the young soldier.

"I hope that the king will not find out what a lazy set of people he has around him," said Peter.

And then the sound of a horn was heard, and the king was seen coming toward them. He rode up to the stone, got down from his horse, and said:

"My friends, it was I who put this stone here, three weeks ago. It has been seen by every one of you; and yet everyone has left it just where it was, and scolded his neighbor for not moving it out of the way."

Then he stooped down and rolled the stone over. Underneath the stone was a round, hollow place, in which was a small iron box. The king held up the box so that all the people might see what was written on a piece of paper fastened to it.

These were the words:

"For him who lifts the stone."

He opened the box, turned it upside down, and out of it fell a beautiful gold ring and twenty bright gold coins.

Then everyone wished that he had only thought of moving the stone instead of going around it and finding fault with his neighbor.

There are many people still who lose prizes because they think it easier to find fault than to do the work which lies before them. Such people do not usually blame themselves, but think it is all on account of bad luck and hard times.

A PETITION.

Please, dear mummy, listen to me;
Can I have the dirty-faced boy to tea?
He lives in the little toyshop street,
And we laugh to each other whenever we meet.
I wanted to speak, but nurse won't stop—
And really he's only dirty on top!
Nurse says "No," because she says
Dirty-faced boys have ugly ways,
And if I go asking that sort of boys,
They'll soil my books and break my toys.
But I turned round and said to nurse,
"If dirty is ugly, greedy is worse;
And if I invited my boy, of course,
I should want him to ride on my rocking horse,
And run the trains on my railway line,
And play with my soldiers and all that's mine;
And if he did break the things that wind
I'd try to pretend I didn't mind."
Dearest of mummies, you know what I mean,
For you like all little boys, dirty and clean,
Say I can have him, mummy, do!
And I know he'll wash if I ask him to.

—J. H. Macnair (Westminster Gazette).

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